



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

without which the candidate will not be admitted. For example, under this plan the boy who can not write good idiomatic English would not be admitted to college at all, but would be sent back to the secondary school. The entrance requirements recently adopted at Harvard are quite in line with these recommendations. The president of the foundation urges a cooperation between the secondary school and the college not as unrelated institutions, but as two parts of a common system of education. He argues that the interest of the great mass of high school students must not be sacrificed to the interest of the minority who are looking toward college. He insists on a larger measure of freedom for the secondary school, but on the other hand, he argues that the interest of the boy who goes to college and the boy who goes from the high school into business are alike conserved by learning a few things well, not by learning many things superficially. The boy who has obtained such intellectual discipline is a fit candidate for college, whether he has studied one set of subjects or another; without this intellectual discipline he is unfit alike for college or business. It is therefore, in the opinion of the president of the foundation, the plain duty of the college, at the present stage of American educational development, to articulate squarely with the four-year high school and to leave the secondary school the largest freedom so that it may educate boys, not coach them; but at the same time to require of the candidates for admission tests which rest upon high performance in the elementary studies and which mean mastery of the fundamentals. In such a program lies the hope of scholarly betterment and of civic efficiency for both college and high school.

The report may be obtained by writing to The Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

THE following bill has been introduced in the senate and in the house of representatives:

A BILL: To change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public

Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it shall from time to time issue information in the form of bulletins and otherwise for the use of the public.

SEC. 2. That beginning with the first day of July next after the passage of this act the salaries of the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service shall be at the following rates per annum: surgeon-general, \$6,000; assistant surgeon-general, \$4,000; senior surgeon, of which there shall be ten in number, on active duty, \$3,500; surgeon, \$3,000; passed assistant surgeon, \$2,400; assistant surgeon, \$2,000; and the said officers, excepting the surgeon-general, shall receive an additional compensation of 10 per cent. of the annual salary as above set forth for each five years' service, but not to exceed in all 40 per cent.: Provided, That the total salary, including the longevity increase, shall not exceed the following rates: assistant surgeon-general, \$5,000; senior surgeon, \$4,500; surgeon, \$4,000: Provided further, That there may be employed in the Public Health Service such help as may be provided for from time to time by Congress.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At a meeting held on January 12 the Geological Society in Stockholm, Sweden, elected to eight vacancies in their twenty corresponding memberships, Frank D. Adams, Montreal; Charles Barrois, Lille; Eduard Brückner, Vienna; Albrecht Heim, Zürich; C. R. van Hise, Madison; James F. Kemp, New